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HORSCH, JOHN. *Infant Baptism—Its Origin among Protestants and the Arguments Advanced for and against It*. Scottdale, Pa.: Horsch, 1917. 157 pages. \$0.75.

Students of Anabaptist history will welcome the announcement from Professor Horsch that he has in preparation a history of the Anabaptists. As a part of what will be this history when completed, the author has decided to issue in advance this modest volume, which deals with the issue of infant baptism. Citations are freshly quoted to indicate that the reformers—Luther, Zwingli, Vadian, Hofmeister, and others—were anti-Paedobaptist until they realized the necessity of infant baptism as an adjunct of a state church. Convincing evidence is produced (p. 27) to show that Thomas Munzer was not, as has been asserted, the cause of the rise in Switzerland of opposition to Paedobaptism. The significance of public debates as a factor in propagating Anabaptism is well presented (chap. vii). Incidentally Zwingli is portrayed in a bad light for his attempts to prevent these debates, or for his bullying tactics in disputations when they were forced upon him. The arguments by which infant baptism was defended are outlined quite fully. Being familiar to scholars, this portion of the book is the least interesting. Two valuable documents are inserted—"A Dialogue between Balthasar Hubmaier and Ulrich Zwingli on Infant Baptism, Based on Zwingli's Book on Baptism," and "Discussion concerning Infant Baptism between the Preachers at Basel and Balthasar Hubmaier." The closing portions of the book give the views on baptism of Menno Simons, John Calvin, and John Wesley. To the diminishing constituency to which a subject of this kind makes any appeal a considerable amount of first-hand data is made accessible. The author's irenic spirit is to be commended.

P. G. M.

CLEVELAND, CATHARINE C. *The Great Revival in the West, 1795-1805*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1916. xii+215 pages. \$1.00.

Miss Cleveland has had the good fortune, not always enjoyed by candidates for the doctor's degree, to devote her energies to an investigation as interesting as it was profitable. In point of interest her production will undoubtedly be pronounced a success. She has told her story clearly and succinctly. Chapters i, ii, and iii ("The Religious Condition of the West Prior to 1800," "The Revival Leaders; Their Teachings and Methods," "The Spread of the Revival and Its Culmination") will probably be universally regarded as the best portions of this investigation. One cannot but regret that the writer felt constrained to amplify with such detail and with considerable dogmatism the "Phenomena of the Revival" (chap. iv), especially since this discussion obviously necessitated the specialized equipment of the religious psychologist. The results of the Revival scarcely meet expectations. There is only a faint appreciation of the broad significance of this religious awakening upon the life of the nation as a whole. Probably this defect was inevitable in an investigation confined to only a small area of the country. When other students have done correspondingly intensive work for New England and the South, the task will then devolve upon someone to interpret the conclusions of these several dissertations in terms of the nation as a whole. Particular mention should be made of the appendixes, which contain illuminating and interesting documents hitherto inaccessible. A bibliography, well arranged, comprehensive, though slightly inaccurate at points, fills an important place in historical apparatus.

P. G. M.